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dispute. The effect of this policy has proved most wholesome throughout the five nations which the new union is planned to embrace.

A REAL STEP AT LAST
TOWARD 1926 WORLD'S FAIR

Adoption of Charter and Bylaws for Sesqui-Centennial Celebration Brings a Great Opportunity and Begins a Great Task

PHILADELPHIA took a step yesterday which will carry it further along the road of progress than anything done in forty-five years.

By putting plans for the celebration upon a permanent footing it commits the people of the city to the project irrevocably.

Without stopping for a few moments to contemplate the possibilities involved, it is difficult to realize the full force and effect of this action.

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possible to amass a considerable amount of information about the port of Philadelphia.

Save for the consequences of arousing its custodians from their slumbers, the port is involved in such an enterprise as negligible.

The expedition, were it set in motion tomorrow, could begin by proceeding in a body to Snyder avenue wharf, there to view the largest passenger liner ever scheduled to take passengers from this port.

This vessel, which is the crack ship of the French Fabre Line, with the home port of Marseilles, is of 10,000 gross tons displacement.

As recently as two or three days ago the Maritime Exchange of this city evinced not the slightest knowledge of her coming here, while officials of her dock stoutly denied that she would arrive here or sail from this harbor.

This loyalty to illusion is interesting. Professional exporters are indebted to Philadelphia for its resistance to the importations of what has been called progress.

We know today the initial spring from which flows the river Nile. Everest is soon to be climbed in the Himalayas. Philadelphia is no exception.

There are still realms to reveal, fields for enchanting discovery along its modest and mysterious waterfront. Obviously and traditionally, it is had form to dwell upon the development of this port in aught but whispers.

HARDING AT VALLEY FORGE
PRECEDENTS do not seem to be binding when a man wishes to disregard them.

Yet the sticklers in Washington for the sanctity of custom are being visited by the week-end visit of President Harding to the home of Senator Knox at Valley Forge.

It has not been customary for the President to be the guest of any one during his term of office. Of course, if he were making political speeches during a tour of the country, he might be entertained by some one in the town in which he was speaking, but that entertainment grew out of the necessities of the situation.

President Harding's visit to Senator Knox is to be purely social, so far as it is known. It is likely to be followed by invitations to spend other week-ends with other men.

The invitations, however, need not embarrass Mr. Harding, for he can always plead the pressure of public business as the excuse for declining to leave Washington.

But the political rather than the social significance of the President's visit is likely to attract attention. Of the Pennsylvania Senator, Mr. Penrose is the one of the most intimate terms with Republican Presidents.

Mr. Penrose is, or has been, one of the most powerful leaders in the party. He has dictated its policy on more than one occasion and few Republicans ambitious for national honors have cared to arouse his hostility.

But there are intimations from Washington that the glory has departed from the senior Senator. The President has not sought his advice either on policy or on patronage.

Such patronage as has come to this State has come to men known to be friendly to Senator Knox. The junior Senator was the President's guest on a recent trip to New York on the Mayflower. He is welcomed to the White House, and now he is to welcome the President to his farm in the vicinity of the famous winter camp of Washington's army.

And at the same time it became known that Senator Knox was entering the Presidency. Senator Penrose hastened to this city in his big red automobile. What conclusion, if any, there is between these two incidents does not appear. It may when the President fills the Federal office in this city.

In the meantime the President is welcome here where he will find picturesque scenery, invigorating air and an acute interest in everything that he is doing and planning to do.

A GRAND OLD RACE
The Porters of Pennsylvania, Who Made History for 175 Years—The Grandfather of General Horace Porter a Montgomery County Man

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN
GOVERNOR DAVID RITTENHOUSE
PORTER was the father of General Horace Porter, who died in New York on Saturday last.

General Horace Porter, although comparatively unknown to the present generation, was one of the most distinguished and brilliant men Pennsylvania ever produced.

He came of a long line of splendid ancestors. The original Porter, Robert by name, was a North of Ireland farmer who came to America early in the eighteenth century.

He bought land in Worcester Township, Montgomery County, and settled down to raise his family. Montgomery and Huntingdon Counties are linked up with the Porters and their career.

Even those of the family who remained behind in Ireland left the impress of their lives on their own people.

The Rev. J. L. Porter, D. D., LL. D., was for years professor of sacred literature in the college at Belfast. He was noted as an Oriental scholar.

Major General Andrew Porter, the grandfather of General Horace Porter, was born not far from Norristown in 1733.

THERE existed for years the impression among prominent men of New York that General Horace Porter was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry.

It was doubtless because he came from a Pennsylvania Dutch county—in part.

General Stewart L. Woodford, at a brilliant banquet in New York, once rebuked this idea in a now famous witticism.

In the course of his after-dinner speech he alluded to General Horace Porter, in whose honor the affair was given, in this erroneous connection.

"He comes," said General Woodford, "of that sturdy race that we find in Eastern Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Germans; godly, brave and thrifty as thrifty, in fact, that they cross their bees with lightning bugs so they can see to work at night."

ANDREW PORTER, the grandfather of General Horace Porter, was a failure as a farmer's boy. He was always fussing with figures and arithmetical problems.

His father gave him up. One day when he was about twelve years of age, Dr. David Rittenhouse borrowed a book on fluxions or conic sections.

The doctor, who lived in Norristown, told him he couldn't understand the book which he wished to borrow.

In the conversation that followed Dr. Rittenhouse was so amazed at his proficiency that he encouraged him to come to Philadelphia and attend the academy school.

During his residence in Philadelphia he associated with Drs. Rush, Rittenhouse, Ewing, Franklin and others.

Then he became a captain of marines in the Revolution, but tired of sea life and was transferred to the artillery.

"LET'S GO!"
THESES OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXHIBITION SUCCESS



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS
Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

R. L. REIFSNYDER
On Hosiery Trade Gambling
PHILADELPHIA is the hosiery manufacturing center of the world, and by that name Philadelphia harbors as many high-class gamblers as you will find anywhere in the United States.

Next to farming, I don't know of any legitimate business where the man with money to loan can lose it easier, says Mr. Reifsnnyder. "I refer here to the manufacturer of hosiery, not the sale of it to the consumer."

Has to Gamble on Market
"Ordinarily, the hosiery manufacturer has from three to six months to deliver. If the price of yarn goes up, he has to deliver at the stated price just the same. If it goes down, his customer insists that he make allowance for cheaper manufacturing costs and give a proportionate reduction from contract price."

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